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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

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INSIDE

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

County Fairs must change with the times

COUNTY FAIRS will soon be a thing of the past, unless something is done to improve them. Too often the success of a fair is judged by the number of livestock exhibited and the amount of gate receipts, there are other important factors.

There are several things that one does not like at a county fair. The most disturbing is that once you enter the grounds everyone is begging for your money. We used to blame the midway but really many other groups are guilty of the same offence. The judging is sometimes done in secret — doors are closed and no visitors are welcome. The livestock is judged in a ring but again no one knows what's happening. You may get the results over the loud-speaker system. You're lucky to catch the name and class of the breed being judged. County fairs remain the same year after year. They need to change with the times. There are few feature attractions; the grandstand is often not used. The grounds are unsightly and unsanitary conditions prevail. When strangers look at tags on items, they cannot tell if they are petunias or daisies — they are class 21. Instead of an exhibitor's name, there appears a number. These are not of much value to the paying customers.

There are many good features, however. People like to attend fairs, at least they come back year after year. It's a good way for the farmer to show off his livestock and produce to his urban friends. The County Fair provides a meeting place for both urban and rural communities. It also provides an opportunity for the community to get together to renew friendships. The 4-H Girls and Boys also put on a good show at many fairs. This is valuable experience and provides a showplace for the rural youth.

County fairs could and in some areas are being improved. Let's have less selling, and start giving patrons something for their money. We need better booths, which give farm and urban people information free. Feature attractions are a must. Some fairs have a horse show which has been successful. Surely, there is talent available that will interest people. To interest the teen-agers, the 4-H program should be expanded and their accomplishments on display. The judging should all be done openly and the judges should give their reasons in public. If time isn't available, let's have reasons for the first three or four placings or for alternate classes. Name tags should be on each item giving the variety and the exhibitor's name. Many fairs lack sanitary eating facilities. These should be improved. The washroom facilities should be improved, and the grounds kept clean.

Some county fairs have been discontinued. More will follow the same fate unless something is done right now.

Galen Driver

From Great Whale to Caughnawaga English-speaking Indians attend first community development course at Macdonald College

by Mark Waldron



A visit to Caughnawaga, one of the week's activities

"This Was The Week..."

MR. GEORGEKISH from Rupert's House, Mr. Sheshamush from Great Whale, Jack Wysote from Restigouche — that's the way the list of delegates to the first community development course for English Indians read. Over thirty Indians and about a dozen people who work in Indian communities spent the week of June 14th in a residential setting at Macdonald College. Some of the Indians travelled a couple of thousand miles taking four days to get to the campus. Others, from Caughnawaga near Montreal, took less than an hour. But no matter where they came from, as soon as the group arrived at Macdonald they were one big happy family.

By the end of the week, no one wanted to leave. New friends were made; for this was the first time people from so many Indian communities had been together at one place in the province. New ideas were discussed; for this was the first time English-speaking Quebec Indians had had an opportunity to be exposed to the principles of community development. New enterprises for the future were planned; as this was the first time the group had sat down together to discuss the problems associated with organizing co-operatives in their communities. And this was the first time that Macdonald College had hosted such a large group of Indians. We hope it won't be the last.

The idea of a week long course for English-speaking Indians in community development with emphasis on co-operatives had its beginning with the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration

in Quebec city. Similar courses for French-speaking Indians have been held at the Provincial Forestry School at Duchesnay near Quebec City. Then last year, a course in foods and nutrition for Indian women was organized by the Quebec Women's Institutes Incorporated. As a result, the word got around that Indians could travel to such courses and that they could return to help other people in their communities have a better life.

The first step in arranging for the course was to visit as many of the Indian communities as possible, to sit down with the chief and councillors at each one and to outline the purposes of the course. This tour was an experience I will never forget. The discussions at Caughnawaga centered around the problem of juvenile delinquency and the organization of a community recreational association.

At Wennoway in the Temiskaming area of Quebec, the band council talked about the need for a consumer owned co-operative grocery store and community center. At Mistassinni, where most everyone speaks Cree, lives in a tent and spends eight months of the year trapping, the need for a co-operative fish processing plant was brought to our attention. And at Maria on the Gaspé coast, where already a big handicraft co-operative is flourishing, there were discussions about the need for co-operative member education. As a result of these discussions, delegates came to the course with some clear-cut reasons as to why they were chosen.

While here at the college true democratic principles of community devel-

opment were put into practice right at the beginning of the course. A planning committee of five, four Indians and a white, met following the first session to map out the week's activities and to assign responsibilities for getting the program into action. Vivian Grey from Restigouche was to look after the tour of Caughnawaga on Thursday afternoon, Françoise Gedeon from Maria was to organize the Tuesday evening session on education, Alphonse Metallic of Restigouche was delegated to look after recreation on Wednesday afternoon. And so it was — everyone had a job to do and it was up to them to see that the job was done.

During the week the morning sessions were devoted to in-depth study of co-operatives. Mr. Leo Berube of the Co-op Branch of the Quebec government outlined the basic principles of co-operatives, the election of the board of directors, the responsibilities of the members and the actual operation of the co-operative including the preparation of a financial statement.

Other sessions were devoted to a study of community development — how to get people interested in participation in their communities, how to maintain interest and how to get group action on a specific project.

Then on Thursday afternoon, the delegates had a chance to see at first hand some of the things they had been learning. Under the able guidance of Andy Delisle the executive director of the Mohawk Recreational Association, the delegates were taken on a tour of the Caughnawaga community. Following a

(Continued on page 7)



Soil Fertility at Macdonald College

by Prof. A. F. MacKenzie
Dept. of Soil Science

Representative soils are now tested for oats, corn and barley for the benefit of the Quebec farmer.

STUDIES IN SOIL fertility have been carried out from Macdonald College since 1931. Initially, experiments from 1931 to 1938 involved applications of limestone, phosphorous potassium to soils in the Eastern Townships. Crops studied were oats and hay and responses seemed to be limited to phosphorus and potassium, although in one year there was a nitrogen response and surprisingly enough, in oats there was a response in several years to sodium carbonate. This last response was thought to be due to the indirect effect of sodium carbonate on either the phosphorus solubility or the availability of potassium in the soil. In any event, the cost of sodium carbonate prohibited its possible use as a fertilizer material and this experiment was dropped.

In addition to total yields of hay, the percentage contribution of grass, legume and weeds were studied. Results of these analyses indicated that phosphorus was the most effective nutrient in securing a good stand of grass in soils of the Eastern Townships. This work was carried out under the direction of the Macdonald College Soil Fertility Committee, a Committee that is coordinating present clay research in the soil fertility problems of cereals in

Quebec. The Macdonald Soil Fertility Committee consists of Professors MacKenzie and Warkentin of the Department of Soil Science, Professor Dion, Dean of Agriculture, and is under the Chairmanship of Dr. Stepler of the Department of Agronomy.

This committee coordinates the research in crop responses to fertilizers carried on at the college. In recent years, the majority of the research has been a study of oat yields and responses to nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium on selected Quebec soils. Recently emphasis has widened to include corn and barley because of their increasing economic value to Quebec farmers. The results of these experiments will help farmers to get improved yields of higher quality grain by making available more information on the productivity of our soils and by improvements in soil testing procedures.

We have in Quebec almost 300 different kinds of soils. Obviously, it is impossible to work on all of them. As a result we have to select those which are representative of large areas of soils as well as those that give a range in soil properties. In this way the information we obtain from a limited number of experiments should be applicable to the maximum number of farmers and cropping areas in the Province. In addition, extensive soil samples are taken at each site and brought into the laboratory. Here they undergo a series of tests which are related to the actual yield results obtained at experimental sites.

Using this technique we hope to develop reliable soil test that will enable farmers to determine accurately how much fertilizer and what kind of fer-

tilizer they should apply to their various crops. At present, soil testing is being carried by the Provincial Soil Laboratories at La Pocatiere, as well as by many of the commercial fertilizer companies in Quebec. However, constant research in soil testing techniques is essential if they are to be useful tools of the grower. This year there are six test sites, and each site contains an independent fertilizer experiment on each of oats, barley and corn. The co-operators include Mr. Bidner, south of Dunham, Mr. Ness near Howick, Mr. Sproule, north of Ormstown, Mr. D'Aoust at Ste. Barbe, and Mr. Laberge near Ste. Marthe. These sites effectively blanket the southwest area of Quebec that can be serviced from Macdonald College.

At each site the effects of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and minor elements on yield is being determined. At the majority of these sites rainfall is being measured to determine the water consumption and efficiency of water use by the fertilized and unfertilized crops. We hope in the near future to be able to record temperature and sunlight as well. In this way we will have useful meteorological information to help us to determine the yields and responses to fertilizer of our various crops.

For the first time this year we are comparing the growth of corn, oats and barley on adjacent drained and undrained sites. This experiment is on the farm of M. Laberge, near Ste. Marthe. It is of two-fold importance: first, we want to determine the relative productivity of these three crops on drained and undrained sites. Secondly, we

want to determine the response to nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, as it varies between drained and undrained soil. This is of particular interest to farmers who are growing crops on many of our clay soils, which require and benefit from drainage. We hope that our yields on these two soils will make obvious the costs and benefits from soil drainage.

It is difficult to generalize about the results obtained from the soil fertility work at Macdonald College because the soils in Quebec are so variable and respond to varying degrees depending upon the particular weather of the particular season. However, some attempts have been made to group the results in a rather general way.

Nitrogen has been found very effective in increasing oat yield, particularly on the imperfectly drained soils that we have on the flat lying areas near Montreal. This has been most noticeable in drier than average growing seasons, when lodging is less of a problem. In the eastern Townships nitrogen has been found more effective when in combination with phosphorus and potassium.

Potassium has shown to be quite effective in the Eastern Township area in increasing yield of oats, particularly when applied with nitrogen and phosphorus. The effect of potassium on oat yields in the poorly drained flat-lying soils has been somewhat less definite and requires more work to determine its effect.

Phosphorus effects have been difficult to pinpoint; yield responses have occurred in some sites and not in others. At present the Committee is hoping to compare soils testing methods for phosphorus to determine those soils, that will respond and those that will not to fertilizer application.

It should be possible to increase the yield of corn considerably by adding larger amounts of nitrogen. With corn there is not the danger of lodging that there is with the cereal crops such as oats and barley and the nitrogen can be added at a much higher rate. We are very much interested in the corn yield results that we hope to obtain this fall from our soils fertility experiments.

We should probably qualify this, however, in that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip and, our results certainly are not conclusive yet. However, we are hoping from this year's experiments to be able to compare oat, barley and corn yields, as well as the total energy and protein that they can be expected to produce. With these results the farmer of Quebec should be able to make better management decisions for greater profits and better rural living.

"This was the week . . ."

(continued from page 5)

picnic lunch on the banks of the St. Lawrence Seaway, they attended a concert of semi-classical music in the community center. Then the members of the course had an opportunity to perform some of their talents before the audience of 200.

Then came Friday, and the end of the Course. A noon hour formal luncheon was organized by the delegates as a parting gesture. During the meal they talked about the job they had to do . . . how they were going to start a community recreation organization at Restigouche, how they were interested in getting further education for employment both on and off the reserves, how the Indian community at Maniwaki was going to proceed in setting up a local film council.

During the evaluation session, some interesting facts were reported about the course. Most of the delegates were found to be under thirty years of age. . .

only two were over sixty. Most were married and planned to spend the rest of their lives in their home communities. Practically everyone had some association with an organization on their reserves. There were three counsellors, two ex-chiefs and one chief. When asked what types of co-ops could be organized in their communities, 11 replied handicrafts, seven said credit unions and fishing coops and five felt that they needed a consumers co-operative.

And thus the first step was taken in the teaching of Indians the responsibilities of living in an Indian community and how to accept them. The next step will have to come from the Indians themselves. Judging from the requests many are ready to proceed with the initial action needed for setting up co-operatives. Where it all will end, no one knows. One thing for sure, if another course is held next year every delegate will be back for more. Maybe they'll bring some friends with them to share in this learning experience.

WHAT'S NEW IN BOOKS

Fishman, Jack — *My Darling Clementine*; the story of Lady Churchill. Introduction by Eleanor Roosevelt. N.Y., David McKay Co., Ltd., (1963), 384 pp. \$5.95.

by (Mrs.) B. E. Little, Main Library, Macdonald College.

"Clementine Churchill has played a bigger part in history than most realize. She has the right conception of women's power. She knows that companionship and understanding are the strength and foundation of true marriage. She knows, too, that a woman's real influence is behind the scenes, and that this is especially true in the world of diplomacy and politics." This observation by Mr. Fishman in his preface to *My Darling Clementine* is the keynote to his biography on Lady Churchill. Throughout the book she is shown as the devoted and understanding helpmate of Winston Churchill. During the early years when his unpopularity caused Conservative Party Colleagues to scream, "Traitor", the War Years, discouragement of the 1945 General Election defeat, and the triumph of his return to power in 1951, she supported and encouraged her husband.

Mr. Fishman first met Lady Churchill when the Prime Minister and she were visiting bomb sites in the East End of London in 1940. He was a newspaper reporter covering this tour and became interested in finding out what kind of a woman shared Churchill's life. The book is a tribute to her based on notes, anecdotes, documents, diaries and memoirs collected from of-

ficial sources and her many friends and admirers.

The character of her husband and the great events in which their lives were involved, unfortunately, overshadow Lady Churchill's personality fully developing in the book. However, intimate glimpses are given of her home life, the difficulties of running a household where routine is continually disrupted and in which obligations must always be met before personal preferences. One is able to glean some of the warmth and strength of "Clementine" in the wonderful encouragement she gave people in her war-time visits to blitzed parts of England, her work for the Y.W.C.A. hostels to try and obtain "For every girl a room of her own", and her fight to bring up her children uninfluenced by their father's fame.

A vivid picture is given of her work with the British Red Cross to raise money for medical supplies for the Aid to Russia Fund. This led to an invitation from Marshal Stalin for her to visit Russia, which she accepted as the war was drawing to a close. There she was presented with the Distinguished Service Badge of the Red Cross and in accepting it said she felt, "There is no happiness before us or the world unless the great Soviet Union and the English-speaking world know each other, understand each other and remain friends".

The mutual devotion of the Churchills is felt throughout the book. Her husband's tribute is warmly spoken, "My most brilliant achievement was my ability to be able to persuade my wife to marry me".

Pasture Bloat Traced To Source

"THE USE OF fistulas enables research workers to carry out and complete research which would otherwise be difficult if not impossible. In this case, the fistula is used to study the causes of bloat and lead to the eventual elimination of the suffering that bloat causes to thousands of cattle each year. And the fistula actually causes the animals little or no discomfort."

In the May issue of the Journal, Dr. H. C. Gibbs, Department of Animal Science, Macdonald College, published an article on "Bloat—The Answers Are Coming". In the May issue of the Farm News Clip Sheet, issued by the Canada Department of Agriculture, the following article appeared:

"A discovery by two Canada Department of Agriculture scientists may lead to the end of pasture bloat in cattle.

Doctors J. M. McArthur and J. E. Miltmore, of the Summerland, B.C., research station, have traced the cause of the trouble to a protein found in legumes. Long known as Fraction I and more recently as 18 S protein, it has never before been associated with bloat.

The scientists found that the protein forms highly viscous foams in the rumen which trap fermentation gases. The animals, unable to get rid of the gases, soon become bloated.

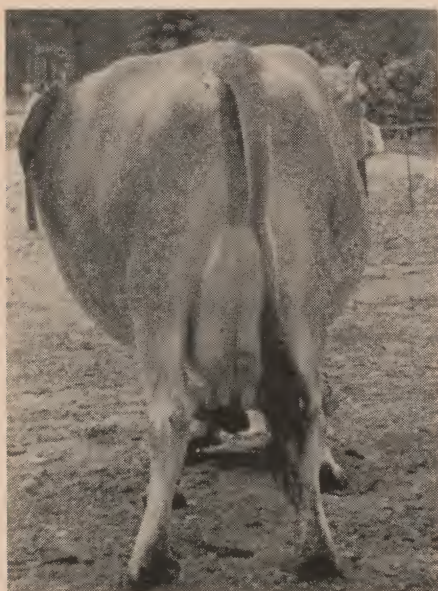
The discovery came after extensive studies of foams made from rumen

fluid and pure protein isolated from alfalfa. The viscous foam was produced only by 18 S protein.

Although other factors — acidity of rumen contents and the amount of saliva — influence the formation of foam, they are important only when there is sufficient 18 S protein present to cause a strong foam.

The amount of the protein in plants varies with species, maturity, weather and other factors. "These are being studied to determine how they are related to the occurrence of bloat," the scientists report.

Their findings should clear the way to development of an alfalfa variety that is non-bloating but which has all the desirable qualities of present varieties."



Fistula is attached to rumen of cow suffering moderately from severe bloat



When fistula is opened, the pressure of the rumen releases a viscous foam



Now that foam no longer traps the fermentation gases, the swelling disappears

Photos: Canada Dept. Agr.



Learning French – The Electronic Way by Mark Waldron

Professor Chris Hawkins outlines how the new system is being used by college students

AN INSTANT language laboratory designed for the teaching of French has been installed at Macdonald College. It's instant in that the classroom can be used by one class and then in less than five minutes the language lab equipment can be completely installed. In fact, this lab is so portable that you can take it home with you at night and learn another language, while you're relaxing after dinner.

A small strip of recording tape, a portable tape recorder notebook, a transistor radio type receiver with earphones and a broadcasting loop around the classroom are all that's required.

The broadcasting loop is the secret of success of this lab. It is hung around the walls, creating an electronic field in the room, doing away with the need for permanent cables and wiring. Each student wears a transistorized headset through which he receives the signal from the broadcast loop. The teacher can plug his headset into any student's set to see how well the student is learning.

A third piece of equipment is the audio notebook. Each student has one of these portable tape recorders from

which he hears French phrases. He repeats these phrases, the words are recorded and then they are played back alternately with the perfect phrases which are already on the tape. In this way, students can develop the correct accent. Each audio notebook has several lessons in it, in order that a student may proceed at his own rate.

"Students seem to like the novelty of this way of learning," states Prof. Chris Hawkins of the French Department at Macdonald College, "besides, the students can go at their own speed and they can develop the true accent by comparing theirs with the perfect one."

"This method won't replace the teacher; it will only assist him in the teaching of language. It will help us do a better job of teaching," adds Professor Hawkins.

This Macdonald College language lab is the third one of this type to be installed in Canada. It is the first one in Quebec and by far the largest of any outside the United States. At the present time, it has facilities for 60 students at any one time.

"Another point," adds Professor Hawkins, "is that with this method we

have control over the content of the lessons placed on the tapes as well as selecting our tape instructors." At Macdonald, French-speaking students make the master language tapes using the recording facilities of the Dept. of Extension. In this way, French Canadians are teaching English Canadians how to speak French. Such is not always the case under our present educational system in Quebec.

When asked if this language lab could be used to teach French to a person who has no knowledge of French, Prof. Hawkins replies, "Certainly, yes, but a person won't become bilingual just by working in this language lab. True bilingualism has to involve communication between people, not just contact with a machine."

The lab is presently in full use by students at Macdonald College, although it is not yet part of any one course. Commencing this summer, the lab will be used by students attending summer school and in the fall will be used extensively by hundreds of Macdonald students. And if these students look like airplane pilots with their headsets and earphones, don't worry, they aren't going to fly. They're only learning French the electronic way.

(left) Miss Mary Carswell tries an audio Notebook
(above) Ten audio Notebooks lined up to receive permanently recorded programs

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

This month in the **FAMILY FARM** *Section*

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artificial insemination
centre
Bulk milk tanks



Mr. A. Ouimet with his cylindrical bulk cooling tank at Saint-Mathieu; Stanstead; the milk is transported by a road tanker to a dairy at Coaticook

NO SPECIAL SYSTEM OF COOLING MILK TO BE IMPOSED

In May 1964, Mr. Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization of Quebec, issued a statement putting farmers on their guard against salesmen who may try to persuade them to buy special equipment for cooling milk or cream on the pretext that they will be obliged to do so by forthcoming regulations concerning the quality of dairy products.

Standards of quality for dairy products are prescribed by the Canadian Government through the agency of the Food and Drugs division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. The Government of Quebec also collaborates in the application of the programme to safeguard the purity of milk and cream at the farm and in the factory, with a view to improving the quality of the Province's dairy products.

Although regulations concerning the quality and grading of milk and cream are now being drawn up in conformity with the new legislation respecting agricultural products and food and animal health protection, Mr. Courcy states that there will be no question of imposing any particular system for cooling milk on dairy farmers.

Any hygienic arrangement for cooling milk or cream on the farm (e.g. tank, running water, ice, electric refrigeration, etc.) will be acceptable provided that it is capable of cooling the product to the temperature stipulated in the regulations within the required time.

**PHOTOGRAPHS BY
OMER BEAUDOIN**



A fine Holstein herd grazing on alfalfa on the farm of the Moffette School of Agriculture at Ville-Marie, Temiskaming.

Farming in the Abitibi Region

A glance at the economy and agriculture of Northwestern Quebec based on a speech by Mr. Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, to the annual meeting of the Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at La Sarre on June 24, 1964.

THE ABITIBI region of Quebec is a vast plain covering some 76,000 square miles or about one third the area of France. But, in terms of agriculture, that is to say the area occupied by farms, it is a more modest expanse of 575,000 acres.

Abitibi is new territory: the first settlers arrived in 1913. Fifty years ago, the whole region was still the hunting ground of an Indian tribe of the great Algonquin family, whose ancestors probably came over from Asia across the Bering strait.

Abitibi is part of our North country — 200 miles beyond the town of Amos lies James Bay. It is on the watershed from which streams flow into Hudson Bay on the one hand and into the St. Lawrence on the other. As a result, the land drains rather sluggishly and there are no great reserves of water: in fact, it is often said — rightly or wrongly — the the settlement of Abitibi should

have been started farther to the north; that is, near James Bay.

A more realistic suggestion has been made in this connection; namely that a master plan of water management be drawn up with the aim of providing a more systematic way of solving the difficult problems of water supply, drainage and irrigation in the Abitibi area.

The northern location and altitude of Abitibi (generally above 1,000 feet) are responsible for its severe climate. The frost-free period is only about 90 days. A mitigating factor is the length of the days in summer. It is mainly these long summer days that make farming possible in this northern region. However, the territory has proved, very fortunately, to have other possibilities besides agriculture.

State of the economy

The pioneers who opened up this region and promoted its early develop-

ment all predicted an agricultural future for it; but it is common knowledge that mining production is now the dominant feature of Abitibi's economic existence. The three principal metals mined here are copper, gold, and zinc. Others, in order of importance, are nickel, molybdenum, lithium, lead, and bismuth. In 1962, the mining production of Abitibi had a total value at the factory of \$87.5 million. It provided employment for 6,711 men and 101 women, or 22% of the working force of the region. Wages and salaries paid to these employees amounted to nearly twenty-eight million dollars.

Next in importance as regards number of jobs come forestry and agriculture, each of which employs slightly over 3,000 persons. Adding together the number of workers employed in mining, forestry and agriculture and taking into account the very few persons engaged in fishing and trapping (110) we have about 12,600 people employed in primary occupations — slightly over 40% of the labour force of Abitibi.

In comparison, the number of persons engaged in secondary occupations is small: 1,805 in manufacturing and 1,644 in construction, making a total of 3,449 or 11% of the labour force. A circumstance that the pioneers certainly could not have foreseen is that, by 1962, 14,000 persons or almost half (49%) of the number of men and women employed in Abitibi would be en-

gaged in so-called tertiary occupations, as follows: social, industrial and personal services (5,007), trade (3,150), transport and communications (2,275), public administration (1,687), and finance, insurance and real estate (396).

As a result of the nationalization of electricity, Abitibi will soon be changing over from 25 cycles to 60 cycles, which means that electrical power will be able to make a cheaper and more effective contribution to the exploitation of the two great natural resources of the region — mines and forests.

The mining industry of Abitibi is still in full course of expansion. Thanks to new access routes and recent developments in modern technology, many new mines are being opened up as the years go by. Abitibi has numerous deposits of low-grade iron ore which could eventually be exploited to supply the metallurgical industry of the Province and elsewhere.

In the field of forestry, there is increasing activity in the sawmills of the region. From 1961 to 1962, the value of their production rose from eight and three quarter million dollars to over twelve millions. There are prospects of the establishment of factories for making various wooden articles and perhaps even of a pulp-mill.

State of agriculture

Farming has developed very slowly in Abitibi. Since its beginnings, it has only had one rather modest "boom" period, and that was due to the depression and widespread unemployment of the nineteen-thirties. This modest boom in agriculture took the form of an increase in the number of subsistence farms. Many of the unemployed persons who were settled on farms during the depression were quite unsuited for farming, for which some of them had neither ability nor liking. As a result, starting in 1941, under the influence of war conditions and the development of mining in the region, the agricultural population and the number of farms began to decline.

Making allowance for a change which was made in the definition of the word farm, the number of farms in Abitibi decreased by 904 or about 20% between 1956 and 1961 — an average loss of about 180 farms a year. This meant that, in this region as elsewhere, a process of selection is going on, eliminating those who have no true vocation for farming. During the same period, the average size of the farms

in Abitibi increased by over 40 acres (from 124 to 167).

A study of the income of Abitibi farms points to some important conclusions. Most of the farms have still not got beyond the subsistence stage or cannot be said to be commercial undertakings. For census purposes a commercial farm is defined as one which has sold at least twelve hundred dollars' worth of agricultural products during the year. On this basis, only 37% of the farms in Abitibi are commercial enterprises, as compared with 65% for Quebec as a whole.

But twelve hundred dollars' worth of agricultural products is a rather small amount. This criterion of a commercial farm was only retained in the 1961 census because of the need for comparison with previous censuses. As a matter of fact, it is generally agreed that most agricultural enterprises which are profitable or self-supporting propositions, or capable of becoming so fairly quickly, are selling two thousand five hundred dollars' worth of agricultural produce or more a year. From this point of view, only 35% of the farms in Quebec are commercial enterprises.

This percentage corresponds fairly closely to the proportion for the whole of the United States — which suggests that the great difficulty that farmers experience in adapting to technological progress and economic development is a continental — one might almost say a world — phenomenon. On the same basis, only 14½% of Abitibi farms fall into the commercial category: there are actually 499 such farms in the region and one finds them in every locality, but particularly concentrated in the county of Abitibi-West.

Although farming in Abitibi is still feeling the effects of the conditions of crisis and improvisation under which it developed, it is far from unimportant. The money invested in agriculture already amounts to about thirty-six million dollars and the annual net return is about seven million. Thus several hundred farms in Abitibi are already profitable concerns or on the verge of profitability. What then is needed to give agriculture there a new impetus? It requires a realistic and bold programme which takes into account the possibilities and limitations of the soil, climate and markets and also the human and economic aspects of the region.

An agricultural programme

A rural planning programme of this kind is being drawn up, not only for Abitibi but also for the counties of Temiskaming and Rouyn-Noranda; that is, for the whole of northwestern Quebec. Concurrently with this programme,

a plan of action is already being carried out in this vast region, involving farm improvement projects and increased livestock production.

By farm improvement projects is meant various works with heavy machinery, such as levelling of land, digging drainage ditches, deep ploughing, etc. The need for these improvements is so great that the Provincial Government offers financial assistance for this purpose to farmers and settlers in the region. In their case, there is no limit to the number of hours of mechanized work that the government will subsidize, whereas in other regions it is limited to 20 hours per farmer.

In connection with the intensification of livestock productions to which the agriculture of northwestern Quebec is predestined by the severity of the climate and its clay soils, 1,200 head of beef cattle, 200 sows, and 400 ewes were placed there during 1963 with government aid. In 1964, placements comprised approximately 1,500 beef cattle, 800 sows, 500 ewes, and 850 dairy cows.

We have succeeded in having northwestern Quebec designated as a rural rehabilitation region at the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Administration. This means that Ottawa will probably bear half the cost of our farm improvement projects and beef cattle placements, even if not of all our agricultural programmes in this region during 1963 and 1964. The same applies to the establishment of a community pasture at Rochemaure and to two cooperative blueberry lands at Villebois and Val Senneville.

The programme of rural planning for northwestern Quebec comprises a general plan of consolidation in all sectors of the rural economy. The preliminary draft will be carefully studied, revised, and worked out in detail with the indispensable cooperation of the people it is designed to help, organized in consolidation committees. Basic concepts of the programme include the necessity for northwestern Quebec to specialize in livestock productions, and an equally necessary development of all forms of cooperative enterprise. The major aim is toward regional self-sufficiency in livestock products and the prospect of possible future exports. There is probably room (economically speaking) for 3,000 genuinely commercial farms, two thirds of which should be aiming at a cash income of \$5,000 or over. The existing sources of milk supply must be consolidated through the improvement of yields and complementary raising of hogs. Viable farms in outlying districts must be guided towards the rearing of beef cattle and, where soil conditions are favourable, of sheep.



Wise use of land includes provision for game. Michel Gobeil and "Café" out hunting on high land on his father's farm at Chicoutimi

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Québec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

RURAL PLANNING

What are the objects of rural planning? The following list of aims and considerations is published in the hope that it will be useful to members of local committees

How can rich agricultural lands be protected? How can we conserve them for future generation?

First of all, why not map these lands? Here, soil technicians are of great help.

What is the best present use for sub-marginal farmland?

We should ask ourselves if such land is best suited to forestry, recreation, game and wildlife? Or, should we use it for residential, commercial or industrial

development? Mark these areas on the map.

How much land will our community require for parks and recreational areas in the next decade? In 20 years?

Rural citizens should help decide where to locate these recreational lands. Such lands should give the most benefit to the greatest number of people, at least cost.

How can we protect our community's essential water supply?

First, check to see if there is enough ground water for an expanding of irrigation for specialty crops. Some communities have already rejected attractive new industries that require too much water.

Do we have flood problems?

Map the flood plains and indicate which areas have been inundated. Discuss zoning and subdivisions that protect people and their investment in your community.

What about school facilities in our growing rural community?

Project how many new schools your community will need in the next decade or two. Decide where to locate them. This requires study, education, care and statesmanship.

Have you thought about sewage disposal and water supplies?

Common sense demands that these two essential functions in a community are properly planned to prevent pollution. Also, consider adequate means of transportation to new residential developments so as not to place too heavy

a burden on present farms, homes and business enterprises.

Have you planned for new business and shopping centres?

Planning for these active areas is critical. Choose the sites well, allow for plenty of parking, and require adequate but protected drainage for runoff from the huge hard surfaces.

How can we halt waste of our land resources?

You must control "leap-frogging" subdivisions, waste in intermingled land uses, waste in the actual destruction of land.

Which types of industry do we need in our community? Should we base our country's future on agriculture, forestry and/or recreation? Could local citizens manufacture small component parts for automobile, electronic or space industries?

Take an inventory of your resources and determine the skills of local workers. Plan for any needed special educational programmes for the farm's youth that cannot return to the farm. If you don't, the life blood of your community may flee to the more attractive communities.

How can we best conserve the countryside's native beauty?

Rural citizens should take an active role in regulating automobile graveyards, garbage disposal dumps, homes on flood plains, litter and signs along highways. Many of these uses are incompatible with land uses that make the county attractive. Income from tourists on the highway is just as real to a community as income from milk, potatoes, or beef cattle.

How can modern zoning, subdivision design and building codes best ensure the best and wisest use of community and county lands?

Investigate new efforts in planning codes. They are prepared to protect your investments today and the land for future generations. These are not academic questions. Citizen groups and technicians should discuss them in the town and in the county—with all the pertinent facts at hand. The answers determine the destiny of your community.

(From: *Crops and Soils*, March, 1964.)

HEREFORD BULLS AT THE QUEBEC ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRE

TO ENCOURAGE the production of veal and beef cattle in regions that are favorable to their rearing, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization has made available to farmers the

services of eight polled Hereford bulls which have shown themselves to be highly qualified in tests of their ability to convert feed cheaply into flesh carried out in Ontario.

Mr. F. Laliberté of the Quebec A. I. Centre at St-Hyacinthe informs us that, in April 1963, five Hereford sires were added to the 40 or so bulls of different dairy breeds at the Centre. Of these five, "Advance Mischief Carlos 16S" had gained 3.20 lb per day on test and 3.08 lb per day of age. At the end of the test, when he was about a year old, he weighed 1150 lb. A bull which makes gains of 2.3 lb. per day of test and per day of age is generally considered to be a very good animal.

Last October, the Centre acquired three other young polled Hereford bulls in order to meet the growing needs of rearers of the breed. The average gains of these eight beef bulls are 3.08 lb. per day on test and 2.73 lb. per day of age.

According to the inseminator's reports, many farmers are having their heifers inseminated with semen from these Hereford bulls so as to avoid calving difficulties, because calves from cross-matings are smaller than others at birth. Farmers are also using this type of insemination for cows which have certain faults and whose calves will therefore not be kept for breeding. Furthermore, calves sired by Herefords have white foreheads which, besides

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being a trade mark, is an aid to selection in certain cases.

According to some reports, it is more profitable to rear cross-bred Herefords for beef than for veal. It also appears that some cattlemen in Quebec and Ontario are very interested in buying crossbred calves sired by Herefords at about 6 to 7 or 11 to 12 months old, for finishing.

NUMBER OF BULK MILK TANKS ON QUEBEC FARMS

The number of bulk milk tanks on farms in the Province of Quebec is estimated by the Dairy Products Division of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization to be as follows:

Farm Milk Tanks: (as of January 1964)

100 gallons or less	99
101 to 500 gallons	384
251 to 500 gallons	930
501 to 1000 gallons	122
1000 gallons or over	20
Total	1,555
Pipeline Milking Systems	61

Crossbred beef cattle on the farm of Mr. Gerard Tardif of Ste.-Julie, Megantic, who decided to discontinue dairy farming and placed a Hereford bull at the head of his Ayrshire-type herd.





Grade V Lives A History Lesson

Readers will remember a recent article on the little Red Brick Schoolhouse of Stanstead, built in 1819, where the Stanstead North WI hold their meetings in the spring-to-fall months. Mrs. Janice Soutiere, teacher of Grade V in Sunnyside High School, Stanstead, took her pupils to school for a day in the old Brick Schoolhouse. Following is her account of the experience. (This report along with a history of the school is to be printed in full in the Teachers Magazine.)

WHAT COULD HAVE been more fitting to honour the P.A.P.T.'s One hundredth anniversary than that a Grade V class of 38 pupils from Sunnyside High School should travel by bus the two miles on May 15, 1964, for a day of school in the 145-year old 'Mansur' Red Brick Schoolhouse.

Some of the questions asked before we left Sunnyside included, "Won't we be sitting on the floor to study?" "Will there be a lavatory there?" "How will we get a drink?" "Is there a stove?"

A few children did sit on the floor for awhile, as there were not enough desks to accommodate all. They took turns using the bench the full width of the back wall, but some found it easier to sit on the floor and place their scriblers on the bench than on their knees. The 'lavatory' is the original outside toilet, and recess saw a waiting line there. Our 'drinks' were dipped from an 8-gallon milk can full of water. The old castiron box stove filled with maple blockwood very quickly took away the early morning chill.

Most of our usual timetable was

followed, although a 'history lesson' crept into every subject. The extremely wide floor boards were noticeably worn, except for the hard knots that stood up like little hillocks. Decorated frames holding large pictures of Queen Victoria and her son King Edward VII looked down on everyone from opposite walls. Pictures of all succeeding British monarchs were hung near a large Union Jack on the front wall behind the raised platform where the teacher's desk stands — just a rough little desk with a shelf underneath. We all sang "The Maple Leaf Forever" at 9 o'clock and later, "O Canada" in French.

A large photograph of a street in Stansted, England, and sent to the Stanstead WI here, hangs over the window to a little kitchen that was added by this society in 1930 (made from the old shed). They were granted the use and care of the building by the School Board in 1928, when the students began attending the Holmes Model School on Stanstead College grounds.

During our Reading period several

students were 'placed' in different grades, so that Grade I lined up in front of the teacher's desk for oral reading, while the rest did written work. This was followed by Grade V, etc. The first ten to finish an Arithmetic assignment lined up for a Spelling Bee or 'spelledown'.

Several visitors during the day were told by some of the class how 'comfortable' the old desks were, with 'two of us sitting at each one.' and it was even suggested by a few fifth-graders that we carry on our classes there for a whole week. Even the permission to carry the old handbell was considered a privilege. A little bouquet of yellow violets picked near the school door at recess was placed on a window-sill for the day.

Of course, we had each taken our own book-bags with present day textbooks, scriblers and writing equipment; also our lunches sealed in Saran or Reynolds wrap. But at 12 o'clock, everyone lined up to wash hands in a blue enamelled wash basin placed on a

(Continued on page 20)



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



Q.W.I. ANNUAL CONVENTION

THE QUEBEC Women's Institutes have just concluded the 50th year they have met in annual convention at Macdonald College.

Two matters of concern which will take the form of resolutions are the increasing number and unsightliness of car dumps, and the poor quality and poor grading of potatoes put on the market by Quebec producers.

Mrs. Eva Gilstorf, formerly of the Canadian Highway Safety Council, was the speaker Thursday afternoon. Her topic Safety, from the woman's point of view. A highlight of the afternoon's session was the QWI Fashion Show under the direction of the sewing technician Mrs. A. Wells, who was also the commentator. Materials for the 23 costumes were donated by the Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., and they were made and modelled by the members. This is the second year that a fashion show has been put on by the members themselves and has been enthusiastically received by all the attending delegates.

Plans for next year call for a drama contest among the branch Institutes, the winning play to be put on at Convention.

Thursday evening a most enjoyable and informative talk by the Montreal lawyer Mrs. A. Pattison on Bill 16 was followed by many questions from the delegates on matters concerning the legal rights of women and children in Quebec, all of which she very generously answered.

Dr. H. G. Dion, Vice-Principal, had welcomed the delegates at the open meeting Wednesday, noting the close ties between Macdonald College and the QWI since Mrs. Jane Muldrew of the College had assisted with the formation of the first Women's Institute in Quebec at Dunham in 1911.

The final day, Friday, was opened by a talk by Mr. Mark Waldron of the Extension Service on adult education in rural areas. The session concluded with the election of officers. The new slate is: President, Mrs. J. Ossington; 1st Vice-President Mrs. G. McGibbon; 2nd Vice-President Mrs. V. Beattie; Treas-

urer Mrs. G. Cascadden. Provincial Convenors are: Agriculture, Mrs. W. Coates; Citizenship Mrs. J. Westover; Education Miss Hanna Smith; Home Economics Mrs. H. Wallace; Publicity Mrs. H. Palmer; Welfare and Health Mrs. C. Jacques.

Following the Convention Miss Janet McQuat, one of the QWI technicians, left for the north shore of the St. Lawrence, answering a call for help from the area to teach nutrition and cooking. These fishing villages, stretching from Seven Islands to the Labrador border, have neither roads, electricity, running water or telephones. During the summer months the families leave for the islands to fish, so Miss McQuat will therefore for this year stop at only the two larger settlements, Blanc Sablon and La Tabatiere, where, in consequence of the fish canneries, the women are there the year round. She expects to spend a month in these two places, going by plane, and hoping to return by boat.

Winners of the QWI awards for 1963

Frederica Campbell Macfarland award — Miss K. E. Reid Huntingdon, who has completed her second year in the Household Science course Mrs. Alfred Watt award — Miss J. Gourley, Howick, who will be entering her final year in Household Science degree course this fall. Diploma Course in Agriculture — William Arthur J. Wills, Sweetsburg, with an average of 85%.

New QWI History

A big thrill at convention was the receipt of the QWI History from the printers. It was feared that they would not arrive in time for the delegates to see them. The History is a very fine account of the first fifty years of the Quebec Women's Institutes and every member should own one. A big thank-you is due Mrs. T. E. Gilchrist for the compilation of this volume.



Mrs. Ivy Hatch, second from left, who received the "Woman of the Year" award at a ladies' night meeting of the Boundary Rotary Club on Monday night. With Ivy is her husband, George, and on the right, Past-District Governor Turk MacLean, who made the presentation, and Mrs. MacLean.

Plans Plus Enthusiasm Equals Success

Dr. Dion, honoured guests, and fellow members of the Quebec Women's Institutes: once again it is my pleasure and privilege to address you. I bid you welcome to the 50th Convention of our organization to be held here at Macdonald College. When one thinks of half a century of being able to meet together in such a beautiful place one realizes how fortunate the QWI has been to be able to do this. To Dr. Dion and his staff I extend our grateful thanks for the many favours and courtesies that have been given to us over these many years, together with the co-operation and loyal support that we have received. I doubt whether we could have carried on as we have without this. May I be so bold as to suggest that the QWI looks forward to the next fifty years of visitation to Macdonald College (once-yearly).

I acknowledge with gratitude the many favours and generosity accorded to us during the past year by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. We do value highly the help that they give to us. We recognize the value of affiliation and association with other organizations. Their interest and support are of great assistance to us and we appreciate these friendly contacts.

As this is to be my swan as your president, may I go back a little and remind you of some the plans that have come to fruition, due to the enthusiasm with which they have been supported and tell you of plans that I hope QWI will implement with equal success in the years to come.

1. **The Jubilee Year of QWI** was celebrated in 1961, after years of planning and preparation. What a Convention that was, with a third of our members attending — a time never to be forgotten, I am sure you will all agree.

2. **The QWI History**, planned for and now an actuality. I ask you all to buy a copy of this history. I am sure you will always be glad to have it, both for pleasure in reading and for reference. Our thanks go to Mrs. Gilchrist who compiled it, for a job well done.

3. **QWI Extension:** The extension of the QWI into Northern Quebec, and the organizing amongst our Canadian Indians. We have more branches in the QWI than we have ever had before, 109, and an increase in member-

ship during the past four years. I have just returned from the meeting of the National Board of Directors. There we heard in reports (not our own) that Quebec was the only province that showed an increase in membership and in number of branches. We also learned that Quebec leads the way in the work among our Canadian Indians. This made us, Mrs. Ossington and myself, feel very proud of our QWI, that we could achieve such recognition at a meeting of our National organization, the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada. I think we can boast a little about this and say we set an example for now other provinces are beginning to think they, too, should look to their north and the Canadian Indians in their midst. We can also take pride in announcing that we have many French Canadians amongst our new W.I. members. I put the question to you, **does this not show that we can get along together? Work together? Live together?** All this if we do our best to understand one another's point of view.

Quebec Mosaic: Our volume of this Mosaic is well underway, a history of the crafts of our province. This is a national project, and one of FWIS's contributions to the Centenary of Canada, 1967. This "Mosaic", one from each province, is an imaginative project and one never done before by any organization in Canada. Quebec's crafts are second to none, as we well know, and our history of them goes back a long way. Mrs. Arthur Coates has been working on our volume for about four years and she still has much to do on it. We, in QWI, are indebted to her for her patience and for great attention to detail. It's a big job and we hope to see it finished in time for Canada's Centenary.

5. **Historic Dunham:** On July 16th the unveiling of the plaque will take place at Dunham, where our QWI was first organized by Mrs. George Beach. This plaque was presented to us by the Quebec Historic Sites Commission, to commemorate the 50th year of our founding. A proud day for us in QWI, "July 16, 1964". Do your very best to attend this ceremony in Dunham.

6. **Affiliation:** The QWI continues its affiliation with the Montreal Council of Women. I am sure I can say that the combined meeting and discussion

period that we have together at our QWI Semi-annual Board Meeting is of great benefit to our members, and let us hope to theirs. This is a unique meeting. I know of no other province that does this. I believe that the meeting of urban and rural minds is a necessity if we are to understand one another.

7. **Enquiry on Education:** Brief prepared by Mrs. G. E. LeBaron and her committee was presented to the Royal Commission, Enquiry on Education, and received many valuable comments.

Now, let us consider plans for the future, that I hope to see taken up by the QWI in our province.

A campaign for better social services in our town and rural areas. The need is very great.

Training and education for retarded children.

Adequate housing and better medical care for the aged, at a price they can afford to pay.

Decentralization of industries to small towns to enable our rural people to get employment without having to go to large cities. In other words, to stop the drift of our rural people to large urban areas.

Travelling library services to cover more of our province than is possible today.

More cottage hospitals, so that our rural people can be hospitalized nearer at home, especially for non-major illnesses.

An ambitious programme? A bright dream? It may be. But it is still ours to realize if we put our shoulder to the wheel. Think of what the W.I. has done in the past. They, our pioneer women, our W.I. members, started with nothing but their own goodwill and hard work. The torch for "Home and Country", which they held high, is now in our hands. The needs are still great. As Governor-General Vanier said recently: "The family although a unit small in size is the most important of all, because upon it depends the future of mankind". I believe we **shall** progress and not fail those who have gone before.

— Dorothy Ellard
President,
Quebec Women's Institutes

THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.

ABITIBI EAST: MALARTIC and VAL D'OR heard talk by President of local Horticultural Society who also showed slides on landscaping accomplished in twin towns of Val d'Or Boulamaque — proof that things can grow and beautifully in the north. Mrs. Wells showed four moving pictures of Fashion Shows following sewing and hat courses. Any member and family welcome to use of W.I. beach now open.

ARGENTEUIL: ARUNDEL Miss Limoges, Lecturer for Bell Telephone Co. of Canada spoke on the World of the Telephone and How it Affects our Lives as Women.

BROWNSBURG: Miss Carol Lane, Women's Travel Director of Shell Oil Co. of Canada gave talk "Tips for Travelling". DALESVILLE - LOUISA Illustrated lecture given by a guest on trip through Hawaii, British Isles, California including Disneyland. Art exhibition by local artist demonstrated. FRONTIER Discussion on how to help New Canadians and Front Page Challenge Contest held. JERUSALEM-BETHANY Casserole supper held. Quilt to be sold at local Fair. Group to visit "Moore Antique Home". LACHUTE Talk given by member on food value and quality of store ground whole wheat products of Paramount Farms Bakery, Sutton, Que. Samples given of 12 varieties of bread from Bakery. LAKEFIELD Roll Call a cookie recipe. Jumbled letter contest held, "What should be in a Bride's Cedar Chest"? MILLE ISLE Article read "How to get along with the Aged". Discussion on "Places to Travel and Why". MORIN HEIGHTS Discussion on "Tulips, Origin and Care" Jumbled letter quiz on flowers. Roll Call — Wild flower of Argenteuil. PIONEER Celebrated fiftieth anniversary. Bring and Buy Auction huge success. UPPER LACHUTE EAST END Slides shown by a member of trip through U.S.A. and Canada.

BONAVENTURE: BLACK CAPE Thank You letter written to Mr. Armand, Dept. of Roads, Quebec for signs put up showing where Black Cape is situated. Poem read on "Mother's Day" also article on the care of house plants. Annual County Convention held in Richmond High School. Guest speak-

ers Mrs. Ossington and Mde LeBeau. Several members visited home for old folks at Maria, Que. between sessions. MARCIL held discussions on ARDA and the Annual Convention. A resolution was prepared for the Convention. MATAPEDIA members assisted in collecting for Red Cross campaign. Article sent to FWIC convention at Wolfeville, N.S. Donated money to schools for prizes. Pennies for Friendship collected and mystery package was won by Mrs. A. Babcock. GRAND CASCAPEDIA heard a talk by agronome on school gardens and Fair. Donated \$25 to crippled child. BROME: ABERCORN purchased a gift for FWIC convention. Heard detailed report of Annual Convention in Sutton, with Abercorn host and Sutton assisting. Convener of Agriculture read excellent paper on WI achievements through the years. WI pin presented to Mrs. Betheschen who is leaving for Ontario, also FWIC pin to Mrs. Garland for many years as treasurer of Abercorn branch. AUSTIN — Two members presented with Life Membership pins. Story hour at High School great success. Working toward Adult Library. One hundred books rented from MacLennan Library. Special collection Pennies for Friendship. Welcomed new member. KNOWLTON'S LANDING heard report on Annual Convention. SOUTH BOLTON heard about refugee child adopted by Brome County. Welcomed new member. Article sent to FWIC Convention. Articles sent in for Salada competition. SUTTON sent five pairs of socks and several quilt tops to Red Cross convener.

CHATEAUGUAY - HUNTINGDON: AUBREY-RIVERFIELD held contest on making words from "Grandmother". Winner had 80 right. DEWITTVILLE heard talk by Mr. Colin J. Campbell, Notary for a Montreal firm on "Legal Advice". Pennies for Friendship will be collected at every meeting. DUNDEE heard talk by Mrs. Earl Gardner on many places of interest visited in Florida. FRANKLIN CENTRE sponsored Fashion Show given by girls of Franklin Centre Intermediate School. Sold handmade quilt. Welcomed new member. HEMMINGFORD members signed Declaration to be sent to CBC objecting to programs of crime and violence on TV and

radio. Heard Mrs. H. Robertson, new County President speak on "The Collect". Sale of Angel Food cake to raise funds. Roll Call "Household Hint". Welcomed new member. HOWICK heard Mrs. C. Youngie speak on heart disease. Mrs. Lang gave brief talk on McGill Convocation. Sandwich contest won by Mrs. Marsden. \$5.00 to Cancer Fund. Money allocated towards prizes for Home Economics and training in woodwork. Jacqueline Gourlay won Mrs. Watt Memorial Scholarship. HUNTINGDON heard an informative talk by Miss F. Turner on "Quebec Laws of Interest to Women". Interesting and diversified answers to Roll Call "Name an Inventor and what he Invented". ORMSTOWN entertained a neighbouring branch. Held a quiz on "Jumbled letters representing Canadian cities". Members decided to save used postaged stamps, spectacle frames and Christmas cards for Junior Red Cross to aid their work.

COMPTON: BROOKBURY sent gifts to a former member and a hospitalized resident. BURY has a member in the Fashion Show at Annual Convention at Macdonald College. CANTERBURY held a successful paper drive, decided to help support student nurses' bursaries. Share-a-Loaf card brought in. COOKSHIRE heard a talk by the school principal Mr. Chiarilli on the type of work he will be doing in Africa this year. EAST ANGUS had an unusual Roll Call "Name an anecdote in the history of the Town". Donated to Sherbrooke Hospital. Several members worked on Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic. Held a sale of plants. Gave radio broadcast in April. Heard a talk by Mrs. A. Coates on book she is writing on Handicrafts in Quebec.

EAST CLIFTON set out flowers in the cemetery. Held a Chinese auction. Donated to Compton County Bursary, Historical Society, prizes for French to High School. Held paper drive. SAWYERVILLE heard a talk by Mrs. Watson School Nurse on the work she does and the dental clinic. GASPE: DARTMOUTH RIVER welcomed new members. GASPE dressed doll to send to N.S. for FWIC convention. Roll Call was exchange of flower slips. MURDOCHVILLE donated potholders for Roll Call. A Twist contest and game

proved very amusing. WAKEHAM is buying seeds for children's gardens. SANDY BEACH welcomed a new member. Bring and Buy sale was held and members donated money to start Branch account. York held a Do's and Don'ts contest. \$6.00 talent money was turned in.

GATINEAU: AYLMEER EAST heard a paper on Quebec W.I. Service Fund. Held contest on "Know Canada". EARDLEY — Roll Call "Exchange of Garden Seeds, Slips, etc.". Mr. Wyman McKechnie, Past President Ayshire Association gave a talk on "Farming as a Career and some Problems of Farming". Heard a reading on "Citizenship", by Mrs. Edward Kennedy. A contest on "A Supper Dish" given by Mrs. M. Carnie was won by Mrs. Percy McGibbon. Several members are sewing for Red Cross. KAZABAZUA held a discussion on ARDA, also heard a humorous reading "Wanted an Agriculture Dictionary". LAKEVIEW heard a guest speaker, Mrs Roy Leach, County President talk on "Citizenship". RUPERT planted flowers in cemetery and for Roll Call had an exchange of recipes. Each member brought food to sell to raise funds. Collected \$96 for Red Cross. Held a contest on Agriculture which was won by Mrs. Clence Smith. Roll Call "What I like about Spring". WRIGHT heard a talk on ARDA by Mr. Thos. Mains which gave a much clearer understanding of the project to members and some men visitors. Gift sent to member in hospital. Donated to Cancer Fund.

JACQUES CARTIER: STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE heard a talk by Nurse King of Macdonald High and Elementary Schools on High Blood Pressure and Cancer of the Lungs, Breast and Uterus in women between 45 and 50. Evening refreshments served to delegates at Annual Convention June 23 and 24.

MEGANTIC: INVERNESS Packed Christmas stockings and sent samplers to Tweedsmuir Competition. KINNEAR'S MILLS held discussions on each member's most interesting news program on TV, and the mine problem at Thetford Mines how it affects the community.

MISSISQUOI: COWANSVILLE read items on gardening in answer to Roll Call. Heard talk on care of strawberry plants and exchanged plant slips. A surprise package will be sold at each meeting to raise the funds. DUNHAM — "Day-Before" dishes described in answer to Roll Call. Held discussion re the new flag. FORDYCE — raised money for Special Fund. Heard report

of Annual County Convention and filled 17 Christmas stockings. STANBRIDGE EAST entertained the delegates from the local branches to Annual County Convention. Heard a talk on Red Ensign.

MONTCALM: RAWDON had Mrs. V. R. Beattie as guest speaker.

PONTIAC: CLARENDON heard a talk by their local agronomer on Horticulture and held a sale of plants and bulbs. FORT COULONGE enjoyed a film on Denmark. QUYNON heard a talk on fertilizers and their value and held a sale of plants. SHAWVILLE saw coloured slides on tame and wild flowers. Are continuing their campaign to clean up few remaining properties who do not observe the clean-up law. WYMAN heard an article on Hoodless Home.

RICHMOND: CLEVELAND A social evening was enjoyed. Po-ke-no was played with each member receiving a prize. DENISON'S MILLS planned Dunham tour. Mystery parcel brought in by Mrs. C. Hannan to raise money for Sunshine Committee. Five prizes were donated for window box contest. Plans made to make a quilt. GORE held a sale by Ways and Means Committee. Remembered in hospital with a plant. Donations of remnants were sold. MELBOURNERIDGE Begonia bulbs given out by Convenor of Agriculture to be judged later. Catered Canadian Hussars banquet. Gift given to Mr. & Mrs. McMorine. RICHMOND HILL held a rummage sale at their meeting. A silver ray and toaster were given to Mr. & Mrs. Murray Lockwood on the occasion of their 25th wedding anniversary by this branch and a party was enjoyed by all. RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN held a tea in Presbyterian Church hall with cooking, fancywork and mystery sales tables. Held a contest to make as many words as possible from Welfare and Health, won by Mrs. Wayne Crock. Catered County W. I. meeting. SHIPTON held a very successful millinery course making 54 hats. The Roll Call "What I would Like to do to Improve our Meetings" brought forth the general opinion that less talking would solve most problems. Demonstration of how to make cancer dressings was given by Miss M. Thomas of Drummondville Cancer Society, also a display of articles suitable as gifts to home patients. Successful card party was held. SPOONER POND held a successful white elephant sale. Roll Call "Tell a joke or pay 25¢". Award of merit won by daughter of a member in baking contest. Pennies for Friendship collection.

ROUYN-NORANDA: Annual County meeting held at the Stafford Institute in Rouyn. Members of Farmborough and Arntfield attended, and enjoyed a delicious lunch provided by Rouyn branch.

ROUVILLE: ABBOTSFORD enjoyed Mrs. V. R. Beattie's visit. Sponsored a supper in which food and entertainment were supplied by Clark's Foods, Ltd. Montreal.

SHEFFORD: GRANBY HILL heard a talk by Mrs. A. Coupland, Primary teacher of Granby High School on Retardation in Children. Shoe bag made and sent to FWIC Convention. GRANBY WEST members prepared 64 white shirts for Cancer Society. Two members visited Cecil Butters Memorial Home for Retarded Children at Austin. Used catalogues, Christmas cards, paper dolls, safety pins and candy were taken to the Home. Contest on Publicity was held. WATERLOO-WARDEN gave out seeds and tomato plants for School Fair. Contest held on French articles used in the kitchen.

SHERBROOKE: ASCOT had demonstration on how to stiffen tulip stems with bouquet on display. Coloured slides of local scenes and events were enjoyed. BELVEDERE presented grandmothers in attendance with plants. BROMPTON ROAD collected Pennies for Friendship. Held two card parties. LENNOXVILLE donated two trees to town and charter member helped plant them for fiftieth anniversary. 225 dressings made at cancer dressing station. Slides of flowers in Ottawa shown. Exchanged slips and bulbs. MILBY held contest to "Identify 26 Varieties of Seeds". Copy Pauline Johnson's "Legends of Vancouver" sent to Adelaide Hoodless Home.

STANSTEAD: AYER'S CLIFF — Roll Call "Favourite News Commentators". Gave donation to Renovation Fund of Red Brick School House. Voted money for prizes in High School. Prize giving 2nd General Proficiency in each class. BEEBE heard Mr. Struthers of Stanstead on History of Eastern Townships. Part of proceeds from sale of homemade flowers for Mother's Day given to local hospital. Corsage was presented to oldest and youngest grandmother and one with most grandchildren. HATLEY gave \$5.00 for best garden plot grown from School Fair seeds by local boy or girl. Donated 2nd General Proficiency prizes in local school. NORTH HATLEY voted financial support to local scholarship. Head a paper "W.I. Venture into the North". Held successful rummage sale.

WAYS MILLS had Rev. G. Joycey as guest speaker his topic being "Cross-in-Hand". His first parish was Ayer's Cliff 25 years ago. Pen pal is Cross-in-Hand W.I., England. Talent money turned in to be sent to Dixville Home for Retarded Children.

VAUDREUIL: HARWOOD had as guest Miss Jenkins from the Household Science Dept. of Macdonald College, who gave short talk and showed film on qualities and uses of Terylene. Publicity Convener read interesting account of honour bestowed on Mrs. van Beekhoff by Queen Juliana of Netherlands. Mrs. E. Poirier had presented bursaries to two pupils from St. Jean Baptiste and St. Michel schools and gave a brief and sparkling account of the graduation ceremonies.

RADIO BROADCAST

The East Clifton Branch of the Quebec Women's Institute will present a radio broadcast titled, "Make Canada Lovelier", on Station CKTS Sherbrooke, August 20 at 10.30 a.m.

Grade V Lives a History Lesson

(continued from page 15)

stone step outside the door; then stood quietly in the bright sunshine to say: "For this food our thanks we give,

For Thy service may we live, Amen." before sitting down on the fresh green grass overlooking tractor-plowed fields at busy Route 5 Highway, to have our picnic lunch. At our backs, to mark the boundary of the school yard, was a delightful stone wall, to which had been added a plaque engraved 1819-1929.

To three dozen youngsters nearing their teens, that Friday was a History lesson never to be completely forgotten. We are very grateful to the students and teachers of the 19th and early 20th centuries for conserving this now historical site; to the Women's Institute for their work of repairing and re-modelling it, and allowing us to hold a day's classes there; and to the kind people who have given me historical information. As one of my little girls said very sincerely on our return to our large modern well-equipped classroom at Sunnyside that afternoon, "Thank you very much for taking us to the Red Brick Schoolhouse today."

The old schoolhouse is needing repairs and a committee has been formed from the Stanstead North WI to raise \$500 for this purpose. They are hoping to find many who are interested in preserving this old landmark.

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English-language library sought for Magog



Seated left, Mrs. Kenneth Martin of Magog is pictured during a weekly Monday library reading session at the Princess Elizabeth High School, where from 25 to 40 boys and girls of the primary grades take part in a regular library project. Seated in the background is Mrs. L. Woodward, president of the Austin Women's Institute, which is responsible for the project. (Record photo by Charles Catchpaugh).

The dream of Magog and district citizens that one day the City of Magog will have a library drew closer to reality over the past half year for the English-speaking people of this community and its surrounding rural districts. Thanks to the ladies of the Austin Women's Institute, this community is close now to having a public English-language library.

The Austin women in liaison with the Stanstead County and Magog school boards established a lending and reading library for the boys and girls in this school. The ladies bought 106 of their own books, and they rented an-

other 100 from the McLennan Traveling Library.

Lending books, however, was regarded as insufficient a contribution, so an extended benefit was instituted by the ladies, when they arranged a weekly reading half hour.

The sessions, held each Monday afternoon have been supervised since last fall by Mrs. Kenneth Martin of Magog. She will select literature, and read to boys and girls that are released early from classes, while they wait for their buses to return home. The sessions have been regularly attended by groups of 25 to 40 boys and girls from grades one to three.

FARM FORUM NEWS 'N' VIEWS

by Galen Driver

ARDA. These four letters have confused many people. Since the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act was initiated, Forum members have been studying this legislation. Some people have been successful and understand what this program stands for. Others are very confused and expect ARDA to do strange things.

"ARDA At Work" was a popular topic for our groups. I received a wide variety of opinions from the Forums on the progress of this program. Some counties have done nothing. Others have made considerable progress. Some think ARDA has moved too slowly; others say some projects have been started too soon. Many think this is a long range program and progress has been satisfactory.

One of the questions which the Forums discussed was, "What comments and suggestions do you have about ARDA as it has developed to date?" The Arundel Forum replied, "A survey has been made in this area but no action whatsoever has been taken." They would like to see the ARDA office located within the area. Local people should be informed as the project progresses. Many people do not know about this program.

The Brome County Forums stated, "ARDA has developed in our county, perhaps a little faster than in some areas. This has been because strong, active Farm Forums helped to get this program started. We had someone to co-ordinate our efforts and provide leadership."

The Pinnacle Forum said, "We think this program has developed well considering the relatively short time it has been in operation. A lot of interest has been created in the Eastern Townships during the past year. However, more publicity and more information is needed to create a still wider interest and more action. We think there is a definite need for more rural development leaders."

The Lower Ormstown Forum reported, "So far there has been some talk about ARDA in this district but nothing has been done."

Many Forums said, "ARDA should train more leaders for rural communi-

ties." Several groups asked for more Adult Education under this program. Farm Forum members are still very concerned about the progress of this program. In theory it seems good. In practice few people really understand it. If properly administered, we still have high hopes for ARDA.

Planning Conference

It is never too soon to make plans for next year. That's why Quebec Farm Radio Forum held a "Planning Conference" at Macdonald College on May 15 and 16. It's all too easy to put off making plans until it is too late to effectively carry them out. Next year's plans have been made for each Zone and for the province. One of the main topics which was discussed at this conference was the need of finding some way to attract young farmers to our organization. All too often the older members find they have no young farmers present at their meetings. Young farmers must have problems; surely, Farm Forum can provide an interesting and useful program for them.

A major study of natural resources, social and economic conditions is being undertaken in the Lower St. Lawrence, Gaspé and Iles-de-la-Madeleine region of the Province of Quebec.

Approval of this \$770,000 project was announced jointly by Federal Forestry Minister Maurice Sauvé and Quebec Agriculture Minister Alcide Courcy. The cost will be shared equally between the Quebec and federal governments. The Quebec government will supervise the study.

The study is intended to cover both human and physical resources. As a preliminary step, maps of soils, vegetation growth, water resources, minerals and other resources will be prepared.

Employment conditions, educational standards and population movements will be studied. The major industries of forestry, farming and fishing will be investigated thoroughly. The potential for mining and the tourist industry will also be an important aspect of the economic and social investigations.

This intensive research will also in-

clude participation by the people in the areas concerned. Ten parishes are being studied with the aid of the community leaders and other residents. The problems experienced by local people in making a living and maintaining their communities, will, it is hoped, be well understood by the time the study is completed. The residents will be kept fully in touch with the results of the research. They can then take part in shaping a broad plan for economic development of the region.

Next Year's Program

Optimistic! That's how most Farm Forum members seem to be as they discuss plans for next year. We've had a planning meeting, a National Conference and a Directors' meeting, everyone is looking 'forward to' next season.

This certainly is encouraging when we consider that Farm Forum may be discontinued or changed following this year's activities. Everyone knows this, but this seems to make no difference; this is no doubt the best way to carry on.

At our provincial planning meeting it was evident that there are several areas of our program that can be improved. We need strong active district committees to carry out work among groups at the local level. During September and October, we hope the district committees can meet and discuss the plans of their zone for the coming year. In some counties, there is a good possibility that more forums can be formed. The directors will be assisting in forming new forums. If you would like assistance in forming a forum, please contact the writer.

In some counties there is a lack of adult leadership. Leadership Training courses will be held in some zones.

At the annual Convention of National Farm Radio Forum held in Truro, Nova Scotia, two main items were discussed, next year's topics and the future of farm forum. The types of topics have been selected and will be finalized by Rodger Schwass of National Farm Radio Forum and Larry Gosnell of Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Toronto.

When the future of farm forum was discussed, it appeared to me as if everyone expects farm forum to continue as it is for several years; they are probably right. They are now considering the use of television which I think is a good idea. Some of our topics could easily be televised and other programs produced on the radio. We should use both of these powerful methods of communication. Farm forum like everything else has to change with the times; the use of television could be valuable.



COLLEGE PAGE

50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Quebec Women's Institutes Inc., held its 50th Annual Convention at Macdonald College, June 22 to 26. The theme of this convention was — "Plans plus Enthusiasm equals Success", a most commendable slogan.

A Handicraft Exhibition was held for the duration of the convention. There were two speakers — one topic was "The Canadian Highway Safety Council", and the other was "Bill 16". The discussion leader for "Bill 16" was Mrs. Adela Pattison from Montreal.

Over 150 members and delegates attended this convention. The usual business was dealt with and an opportunity was provided for everyone to renew old friendships and to enjoy their few days at Macdonald College.

1964 RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Three hundred people are expected to attend this conference at Macdonald College on August 25 to 28. Those attending will arrive from far-away countries, such as: India, Japan, Australia, Africa and England, to name only a few.

Several papers will be presented by leading Rural Sociologists and discussion periods will follow.

A military band will entertain our guests, and a tour of Upper Canada Viillage is being arranged. These are two of several items which we hope will be of interest to our visitors.

CONSERVATION BADGES

Fifty Boy Scouts had a golden opportunity to earn their Conservation Badges. These Scouts attended six two-hour classes and took part in three field trips. The classes were organized by the Woodlot Management Department. The field trips were to the Morgan Arboretum.

Instruction was given for the following badges, Forest, Soil and Water, Wildlife and Forester. At the end of the course, 140 badge examinations were completed during the final day's work at the Chalet in the Arboretum. Many scouts completed special projects and the whole program was enthusiastically received. And we expect other similar course will be held for other groups in the future.

The staff members who assisted in this course were: Arch Jones and J. D. McArthur, Department of Woodlot Management; V. R. Vickery, Dept. of Entomology; A. F. Mackenzie, Dept. of Soil Science; R. S. Broughton, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering and D. Irving, Canadian Institute of Forestry.

VISIT TO SCOTLAND

The International Botanical Congress will meet in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 1 to 12. Prof. Bubar, Dept. of Agronomy, will present a demonstration at this meeting entitled "Basic Plant Breeding Techniques as Applied to Birdsfoot Trefoil". Prof. Grant from

the Genetic Department will also attend.

Prior to attending this Congress, Bubar and Grant will take part in an organized Genetic and Plant Breeding tour in Scotland, which will last one week.

Following the Congress, they plan to visit farms and Institutions to study the work which is being done.

MACDONALD GRADUATES

Robert Hyndman, Matti Pirhonen and Hugh Saben, recent graduates of Macdonald College, have joined Pfizer Company Ltd.'s agricultural division.

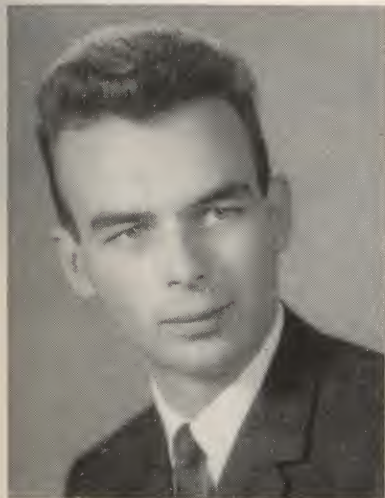
Mr. Hyndman, a native of Montreal, will be assistant to Dr. Richard E. Jarvis, veterinary medical director, while Mr. Pirhonen of Val D'Or, P.Q., and Mr. Saben of Kenya will report to Barry J. Lush, Ontario regional manager. Mr. Pirhonen will be responsible for sales in eastern and northern Ontario, and Mr. Saben, in western Ontario.

Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Pirhonen received their degrees in 1964; Mr. Saben, in 1962. All three majored in animal science. In addition, Mr. Hyndman has had a number of years' experience in the commercial poultry industry. Mr. Saben taught crop husbandry and chemistry at an agricultural college in Kenya before returning to Canada.

At Macdonald, Mr. Hyndman re-

ceived a four-year Leonard Foundation award for scholastic achievement while Mr. Pirhonen was elected an honorary member of the Gold Key Society, one of the highest awards given to undergraduates for all round excellence.

Before assuming their respective responsibilities, the appointees underwent extensive training at Pfizer headquarters in Montreal.



ROBERT HYNDMAN



MATTI PIIRHONEN



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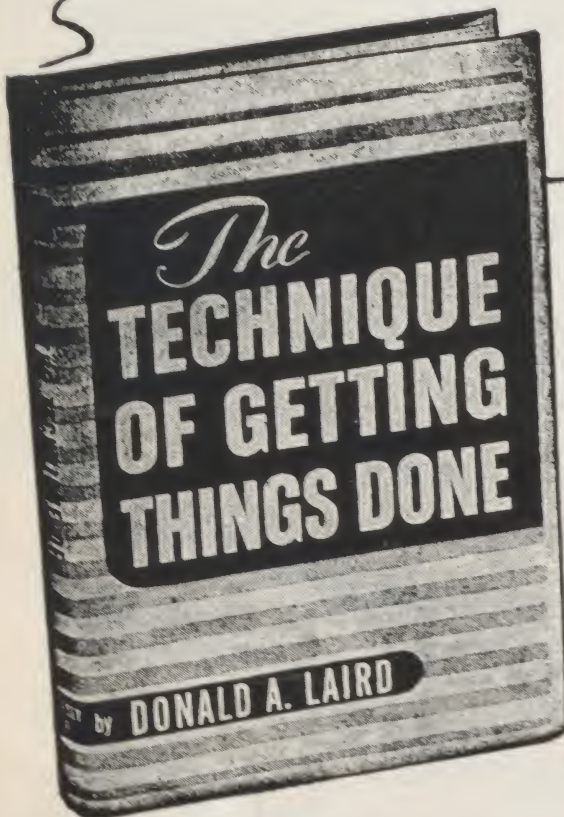
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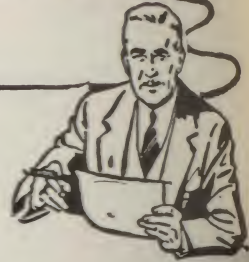
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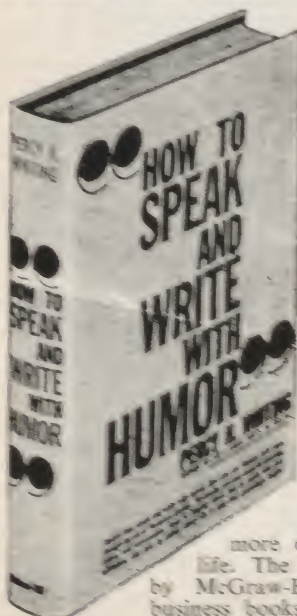
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